CAROLINA OBSERVER
And
FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

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PRINTED WEEKLY FOR THE PROPRIETORS,
BY A. H. DISMUKES.

TERMS.

THREE DOLLARS *a year, payable in advance.*

☞ No subscription will be received for less than twelve months; and any subscriber omitting to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the expiration of the year, will be considered as desiring a continuance. When arrearages are incurred, no paper will be discontinued until such are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

ADVERTISEMENTS *inserted at the rate of sixty cents a square for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent one.*

☞ Each advertisement unaccompanied with instructions, will be continued and charged until specially ordered to be stopped: and no advertisement, from a distance, will be inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town or its vicinity.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

JUST RECEIVED,

By the latest arrivals from New-York, a general assortment of Fancy and Staple

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

BLUE, black & mixed sup. Broad Cloths,
Do. do Cassimere,
Do. and mixed Forrest Cloths,
Mixed Sattinetts,
White, green and red Flannels,
Black & coloured Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Women's blk. & slate worsted Hose,
Boys' Cassimere Shawls,
Blue cotton bandanno Hdkfs.
Red do. Cotton Flag, do.
4-4 Calicoes; 4-4 and 6-4 Cambric Muslins, plain and figured,
4-4 Irish Linens,
Black India Sarsinetts; blk. Canton Hkfs,
Blk and col'd Canton Crape,
Fig'd Crape Robes,
Flag Hdkfs. Garniture and plain Ribbons,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes, Shirting and sheetings.

Also,

25 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 do. White Leghorn Gipsey's assorted numbers
1 do. Blk do do do.
50 Nest Bandboxes,
6 Boxes Wm. Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Expected in a few Days,

20 Cases Straw Bonnets,
20 doz. Morocco Hats,
All of which will be sold low for Cash, or Country Produce.

Abijah Whiting.

N. B Leghorn Hats whitened and pressed at the above establishment.
November 7, 1822. 23:tf

FRESH GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New-York and offers for sale at a small advance, for Cash or country produce, at his store on Green Street, the following

GOODS:

CLOTHS, Cassimeres & Sattinetts,
White, yellow and red Flannels,
Bombazetts, plain and figured,
Caroline and Scotch Plaid,
Men's & Lads' wool Hose & half Hose.
Calicoes and Cambrics,
Cotton and Silk Ginghams,
Domestic Sheeting and Shirting,
Brown and bleached Linen,
Black silk Vesting,
Sarsinett and Sinchew,
Figured Nankeen Crapes,
Black and coloured Canton, do.
Ditto French do.
Crape and raw silk Shawls,
Cassimere and Chintz, do.
Ladies' Fleecy and Beaver Gloves,
Men's Beaver do.
Reams Writing and Letter Paper,
No 10 Whittemore Cards,
Negro Cloth and Ticking,
Wire and Hair Sieves,
Men's Beaver, and Imitation Beaver Hats,
Men's and Boys' Wool do
With a complete assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery and Groceries.

JAMES JENKIN.
December 4, 1822. 27:tf.

☞ **The subscriber** intending to quit this State in the Spring, requests those who are indebted to him to make payment, and those who have demands against him to present them.

A. SWEETLAND.
Fayetteville Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Entertainment.

DAVID. D. SALMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

In the South-East corner of the Court-House square—together with the buildings lately occupied by Louis D Henry, Esq. adjoining the main building, which will enable him to accommodate from 18 to 20 genteel Boarders. His tables will be furnished with the best the market affords; his Bar is supplied with the best of Liquors, and he trusts from his attention to those who may favor him with their custom, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Persons attending Court as well as Travellers shall always be accommodated and every attention paid to render their stay agreeable. His Stables are good and furnished with every article in the provender line. The greatest care will be taken of Horses left in his charge.

Fayetteville, Nov. 29 42 tf

200 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber or stolen, most probably the latter, in the month of September, 1816, my negro man SHADRACK. He is of common size, very black, about nineteen or twenty years of age when he left me, or was taken away; had a piece cut off of his right ear; large scar in the bend of one of his elbows, occasioned by a burn, and the leaders much contracted; a scar on one of his legs, occasioned by a snag; a number of other scars on him, and much marked with the whip. The probability is his name is now altered.

Fifty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension of said negro, confined in any goal, and information given to the subscriber, so that he gets him again, and all reasonable charges paid; one hundred and fifty dollars reward for the thief, with proof to conviction. Any person able to give me any information concerning said negro, will do me the kindness to write to me, addressed Fairfield District, South Carolina.

JEPTHA PICKET.
Nov 19th. 1822.

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscribers are opening (at the first Store West of the Cape Fear Bank) a very general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Of the latest Importations, and reduced prices.

ALSO,
A large Assortment of
Combs and Shoes, Shaving Soap, Buttons,
SEGARS,
AND
PLAYING CARDS.
PORTER & LEWIS.
Dec. 19, 1822. 29 tf

Groceries. &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand a Large and General Assortment of

Swede and Russia Iron,

And intends keeping a constant supply of that article.

ALSO,

Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island Salt,
A few Hhds. old Jamaica Rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the lowest terms, for cash, or approved notes at Bank, at 60 days—purchasers may be accommodated in quantity, and will find it to their advantage to call and judge for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

TO BE LET,

For a Few Months,
THE EAST WING OF THE
MANSION HOTEL,
Well calculated for a Store.
Apply to
P. T. TABER.
Oct. 31. 22 tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store on Person street, one door east of Messrs. Williams & Co. where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured Cloths
Super do do do do
Extra do do Cassimeres
Blue and Mixt Sattinetts
Valencia, Toilinett & Silk Vestings
White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaids
Caroline do
Tartan do
Tartan Cloaks
Bombazettes, Assort'd
Green Bocking Baizes
Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do
Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ginghams
Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings
Thread Cambricks
Jackonet and Mull Muslins
Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
Green do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks
Black Figured Grosvenot do
Black Figured Denaples do
Stripe Silks, assorted
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdkffs.
Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils
Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do
Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces
Black, Mararеen, Blue and Lilack Plushings
do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colours
Black, Blue and Coloured Canton Crape Robes
Black, Blue, Green and White Italian Crapes
Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.
Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Hose
do do Black and coloured Worsted do
do do White cotton do
An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Black and White Silk Gloves
do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do
Gentlemens' Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and cotton Half Hose
Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other Articles, which, together with those expected from New York, in a few days, will make their assortment of Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga and Port Wines
Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars
Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson Teas
Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel Raisons
Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia
FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whittemore & Co's Cotton and Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Swede's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.
Fayetteville, N. C. Jan. 1, 1823.-31tf

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his old stand, on Bow street.

He begs leave to assure his customers, their work shall always be done by experienced workmen, and that the strictest attention will be paid to *fashion* and elegance.

CHARLES LOOMIS.
December 5. 27:tf.

Portrait Painting

M. E. Mynarts,

RESPECTFULLY informs those Ladies and Gentlemen that wish their Miniature or Portrait taken, to call soon, as he has but a short time to stay.

As his terms are low, and his work recommendable, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage—A few of his specimens may be seen at Mr. Wilcox's shop on Hay street.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence by enquiring at the Mansion Hotel.

N. B. Likenesses taken on Paper at $2.

December 12, 1822. 28 tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business under the firm of

Nott & Starr,

And have taken the New Store on Hay Street, two doors West of Messrs. John H. Frink & Co. and nearly opposite the Mansion Hotel; where they offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
A General Assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS,

Just received from New York.

WILLIAM NOTT,
JOHN D. STARR.
Fayetteville, Nov 27, 1822. 26 tf

Final Notice.

THOSE persons indebted to Donaldson, MacMillan & Co. are informed that by indulging them, heavy expenses are incurred year after year, and that all accounts must now be settled

Mr. MacPherson will call immediately on the debtors residing in and near the town.

ROBERT DONALDSON,
Attorney in fact of James Thorburn, Surviving Copartner of Donaldson, MacMillan & Co.
Fayetteville, 9th Jan 1823. 32 6

☞ THE Farmers and Planters of Cumberland county are requested to convene at the Courthouse in Fayetteville, on the Tuesday Evening of next March County Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of forming an Agricultural Society.

Jan. 16, 1823. 33 6t

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on or about the 10th of December last, a Mulatto Girl named

ESTHER;

between 20 and 24 years of age, formerly the property of Malcom Clarke, of this county. The above reward, will be paid to any person who will deliver said Girl to me, or confine her in the Jail of Cumberland County.

Daniel M'Cormick,
Jan. 9. 32—tf

☞ **Intending to leave** this State in the Spring, the subscriber offers for sale, his

Manufactory
OF
STONE-WARE

With all the fixtures on the premises.

The Factory is now in successful operation, and is an object worth the attention of any person wishing to engage in a lucrative business.—The terms shall be made accommodating to the purchaser.

GURDON ROBINS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1822. 28 tf

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and Lot containing three acres, or thereby, situated on the south side of Person street, nearly half way to Campbleton, and formerly the property of Robert Raiford, Esq. is now for sale. For terms apply to

LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
9th Jan. 1823. 32 tf

A. SWEETLAND,

MARBLE-CUTTER.
Monuments, Tomb tables Head-stones, &c.
Hay Street, Fayetteville N. C.

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & commodious
House and Lot

On Maiden Lane, in the Town of Fayetteville, formerly the property of Abner F Bowell, and now in the occupancy of Charles B. Jones, Esq. Also, PEW No. 21, on the ground floor of St. John's Church, and PEW No 30, on the ground floor of the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.
Jan. 14, 1823. 33 tf

JORDAN'S HOTEL.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues at his well known stand, where

TRAVELLERS

will meet with comfortable accommodations. His Stables are equal if not superior, to any in this State and are constantly supplied with Forage and Grain of every kind, and attended by faithful and steady Hostlers.

The citizens of Fayetteville are also informed, that he is ready to receive

BOARDERS

on his usual reasonable terms.

Dillon Jordan
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34tf

Notice.

THE BOOKS of the concern of Carney & Ward, are now in the hands of Messrs. Martin M'Pherson and A. H. Dismukes, who are duly authorized to collect the debts due said Firm

HENRY WARD.

ALL persons indebted to the late Firm of Carney & Ward, are required to make payment without delay, to either of the subscribers, as further indulgence will not be given. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

MARTIN M'PHERSON,
Agent for the Trustees of Jno. Carney.
A. H. DISMUKES,
Agent for Henry Ward.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 34 tf

To Rent,

AND possession given the 1st day of February next, the

HOUSE & LOT,

Now occupied by Maj. John H. Frink, on Mumford Street.

There is every convenience attached to this tenement for the accommodation of a genteel family—For terms, apply to the subscriber.

James Townes.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1823. 333

☞ **Doct. Thomas Nash** Cameron tenders his professional services to the Inhabitants of Fayetteville and its Vicinity. He has taken the shop lately occupied by Doctor Scott, at which place, or at his brothers John A. Cameron, he may be found by those who wish to employ him.

Sept. 11, 1822. 15 f

"The labor of the body, frees us from the pains of the mind, and this it is which makes the poor man happy."

The Subscriber

BEGS LEAVE to inform his friends & the public, that having provided himself with the best materials, and engaged the first rate workmen, he intends to carry on the manufactory of

WINDSOR
AND
FANCY CHAIRS,

In all its varieties. Repairs done in the neatest manner.

He would also add, that having secured the services of an eminent

Sign and Ornamental
PAINTER,

he is prepared to execute orders in that line, in the best style, and with the utmost despatch.

N.B. All kinds of Cabinet making, Carving, Turning, and Upholstery, as usual

C. J. Tooker.
Jan. 30—35:tf.

Humane Society.

AN adjourned meeting of this Society will be held in St. John's Church at half past six o'clock, A. M on Tuesday evening, 4th February, when the Annual Report will be read.

The Members and Inhabitants generally, are earnestly requested to attend.—By order.

JAS. B. COCHRANE Sec'y.
January 28, 1823. 35:1t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE business heretofore carried on under the Firm of *Fayerweather & Northrop*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E FAYERWEATHER,
W NORTHROP.
January 28, 1823. 35:tf

Dancing School.

MR. SANSAY, (from New-York) will open a Dancing School at Mrs. Barge's Hotel, on Monday next. From his long experience in teaching this polite accomplishment, he flatters himself he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize him.

Fayetteville, Jan 2, 1823 31-tf

STOCK WANTED.

NORTH CAROLINA State Bank Stock
Cape Fear Do.
United States Bank do.
United States Gov't Stock,
By

Robert Donaldson.
Dec. 19, 1822. 29 tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1822.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Abraham Stevens, dec. gives notice to all persons having demands against the estate of the said deceased, to present them for payment within the time specified by Law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery—And all persons indebted to the estate, by Note or otherwise, are hereby required to come forward and make immediate payment.

J. BIRDSALL, *Ex'r.*

John G. Ballard,

INFORMS the public, that he has returned to Camden and recommenced keeping

A House of Entertainment

at his former stand, (the sign of the EAGLE,) south of the Court House, where no exertion on his part shall be wanting to render his customers comfortable.

Camden, Dec. 1, 1822. 32:2w.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 27.

Among the petitions presented today, was one by Mr Findley, from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, praying certain amendments in the charter of the Bank.

Agreeably to notice given on Friday, Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. asked and obtained leave, and introduced a bill for the erection, in the burial ground at Washington, of a monument over the tomb of Eldridge Gerry, deceased, late Vice President of the United States; and the bill was read.

Mr Smith, of Md. laid before the Senate resolutions from the General Assembly of Maryland, requesting their Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to procure such an amendment of the constitution of the U. States, as will give Congress power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement, to be confined to great national purposes, with proper limitations -and the communication was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate at an early hour, went into the consideration of Executive business, and continued with closed doors until past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Among the petitions presented today was the following, presented by Mr. J T. Johnson, of Ky.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

The petition of the subscribing citizens respectfully showeth—

That, in our opinion, both the national honor and public interest may be promoted by the equipment of an exploring party, for the purpose of penetrating the Polar Regions, beyond the limits at present known; with a view, not only of making new discoveries, in Geography, Natural History, Geology, and Astronomy, but of opening new sources of trade and commerce.

And it is our further opinion, that Capt John Cleves Symmes, late of the United States' army, who professes to have originated a new Theory of the Earth, which may be verified by a voyage to the North, will be a suitable person (assisted by men of science and experience) to be entrusted with the conduct of such an expedition.

Independently of the truth or error of Symmes's Theory, there appear to be many extraordinary circumstances, or phenomena, pervading the Arctic and Antarctic regions, which strongly indicate something beyond the Polar Circles, worthy of our attention and research.

We therefore pray Congress to pass a law granting an exploring outfit in conformity to our Memorial; and thereby at once subserve the cause of Philosophy and the earnest wishes of your constituents.

On motion of Mr. Little, the memorial was ordered to lie on the table.

Disbursement of Public Moneys.

The House on motion of Mr. Bassett, proceeded to the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning the disbursement of public moneys.

[One of these amendments is a proviso that nothing in the bill shall prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from making such advances, under the instructions of the President, as shall be necessary for the fulfilment of the public engagements.

Another is a provisio that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent public officers being required to account more frequently than quarterly.

The third proviso authorizes the continuance in office of any public officer who shall be in arrear to the government, on his satisfactorily accounting for such arrear.]

Mr Bassett moved that the House concur in the amendments.

Mr. Newton assigned the reasons why he should vote for the amendments Standing on national and wholly disinterested grounds, he was opposed to the principle of the bill. — With the amendments, he should have been opposed to the bill being an unnecessary law, leaving things just as they now stand. He was in favor of the amendments, however, because they would have the effect to leave things just where they are.

The amendments were agreed to.

[So this bill, as amended having passed both Houses, wants only the signature of the President to become a law]

MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA.

Mr. Floyd moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill, now lying on the table, to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia.

Mr. Chambers, of Ohio, required the Yeas and Nays to be taken on this question, in order to determine by that test, whether to House were really determined to act upon the subject at the present session.

The question on taking up the bill was accordingly decided, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS	61
NAYS	109

So the House refused to take up the bill.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT

Mr. Hemphill moved to take up the bill for authorizing the President to cause to be procured surveys and estimates for certain roads and canals.

The House agreed to take up the bill.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y. delivered at considerable length his views adverse to the bill, on the ground of its alledged unconstitutionality.

Mr. Farrelly, of Penn. delivered his sentiments in favor of the bill When,

On motion of Mr. A. Smyth, of V. the bill was again laid on the table for the present.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the President of of the U. States, communicating to Congress information relative to that part of the letter of Mr. Prevotest which relates to the establishment of Columbia river.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Senate spent the most of this day on Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor of the State of Maryland, enclosing, in obedience to a resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, a copy of the report of the commissioners appointed by the Executives of Maryland and Virginia, to survey the river Potomac; which letter was read and committed.

Mr. McLane reported a bill making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1823; also, a bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1823; which were twice read, and committed,

Mr. Walworth, from the Committee on Military Affairs, which was instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to officers of the army a salary or stated sum of money, per year, instead of pay and emoluments, as now allowed by law, made a report adverse to the proposed change; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cocke then gave notice that he should, on Monday next move for leave to introduce a bill to allow officers of the army a salary or stated sum of money per year instead of pay and emoluments, as now by law allowed.

On motion of Mr. Walworth, the Committee on Military Affairs were discharged from the further consideration of Mr. Cannon's resolution, directing them inquire whether the Military Academy or occasional encampments of the Military would tend to preserve more effectually knowledge among the latter, and it was referred to the Committee on the Militia, of which Mr. Cannon is Chairman.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

The Senate took up the following resolution, offered on Friday last, by Mr. Eaton, of Tennessee:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform the Senate if any loans of money, to any amount and for what purpose, have been made from the Treasury to any individuals or banking institution, since the 1st day of January, 1818, and whether such loans, so made, have yet been repaied, or in any manner adequately secured, so that the Government may and will ultimately be satisfactorily reimbursed.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Poinsett, of South Carolina appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Ruggles, of New York, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House such information, not heretofore communicated to Congress, as he may possess in relation to the progress made by the Commissioners, under the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Ghent in ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the United States and the British provinces described in said articles; and whether any map of said boundary has been made and returned by the Commissioners; whether they have had any meetings within the last year, and how much, and what part, of said line has been settled and established or surveyed since the 1st day of January, 1822; and within what time the duties of the said Commissioners may probably be completed. And that the President be further requested to inform this House whether any, and what, measures have been taken under the 4th article of the treaty with Spain, of the 22d February, 1819, for fixing the boundary line described in the third article of the last mentioned treaty, and whether any part of the said line has been fixed and designated.

This resolution, from its nature lies one day on the table, of course.

Mr. Chambers, of Ohio, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the remainder of the present session, the regular hour for the meeting of this House shall be eleven o'clock, A. M.

The question on agreeing to this resolve was determined in the affirmative, 63 to 62.

So the House hereafter meets at 11 o'clock.

The third section of the bill is as follows:

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

Mr. Tod then again moved that the House do go into a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, with a view to take up the bill for the more effectual protection of manufactures. The motion to go into Committee of the Whole was agreed to; and Mr Tomlinson was called to the chair.

Mr. Stewart moved then to take up the Cumberland Road Bill, which had been referred to the same committee; but, upon suggestion of some persons feeling an interest in that bill, Mr. S. withdrew his motion

On the question to take up the manufactures bill, the vote was 82 to 54

And the House adjourned.

Foreign.

Latest from England.

New-York, Jan 27

By the ship Acasta, Griswold, arrived here yesterday, in 43 days from London, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th December, being two days later than by the arrival at Salem.

It would seem that the Congress of Verona had not broken up on the 29th November; but it was expected to terminate its sittings about the 1st December, after which the Ministers of the powers would proceed to Vienna The Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 30th November. One account states, that the Ministers of the allied powers were to re-assemble at Paris to discuss the affairs of Spain. We have given below an article from the London Courier, of the 7th December, bearing to be a copy of the requisition made by France, from which it will be seen that the Ministers of Louis have demanded of the Spanish Cortes, the restoration of King Ferdinand and his nobles to "a great share of the power they possessed under the old regime," the dismissal of the present Ministers, and an amnesty for all persons "engaged in the cause of the Regency." In other words the total overthrow of the Constitutional system, and the re-establishment of the monarchy, the nobility, and the clergy, in all their former arrogant dominance. It requires very little knowledge of human nature to foresee that Spain will never consent to such humiliating terms, and that, if the government of France is so imprudent as to attempt to enforce them, its own subversion is likely to be the consequence. Even with all the aid promised by the "Holy Alliance" and while Great Britain remains neutral, we question much whether it would be possible to put down the Constitutionalists in Spain. By the total defeat of the Army of the Faith, an event of which there can be no longer any doubt, the ruling party has acquired an ascendance and a popularity, which there can no longer any doubt, the ruling party has acquired an ascendancy, and a popularity, which it will require more energies than France possesses to destroy. The latest accounts from Madrid, while they confirm the previous intelligence that the Cortes had anticipated the decision of the Congress, clearly show that this body was not to be taken by surprize. The war minister had been empowered to place the country in an attitude of defence, and to summon to the standard of their country all the friends of liberty. Public meetings had been held, in which resolutions had been passed, calling on the government to act with energy and decision, and every thing evinced a determination not only of the executive but of the great mass of the nation, to resist all attempts to introduce any political changes in the Constitution, which they, as well as the monarch, had sworn to defend to the utmost. It could only be by bribery and corruption, such attempts would succeed and when we consider with how much disinterestedness those have hitherto acted how now guide the helm of the state, we confess we have no idea that such means as we have alluded to can be employed with any chance of success.

It will be seen by the note, addressed by Mr Canning to the Portuguese Minister, that the British government is determined not to regard with indifference any attempt to interfere with the political affairs of Portugal. This may be regarded as favorable to the cause of Spain: for whatever tends to give confidence to her ally, must have a corresponding effect on her own affairs, while the language now used on the part of Great Britain, as to the impolicy and injustice of intermeddling with the internal government of a country which presents nothing of a hostile nature to neighboring states, cannot but indnce the ministers of Louis to pause, and reflect on the consequences of involving the country in a war, which so many causes combine to render impolitic, if not dangerous to the stability of the throne of the Bourbons. The France Chamber of Deputies was to assemble on the 4th of January. It is not likely that the government would take any decisive steps as to Spain, until it ascertained the views and feelings of the legislative body.

The accounts of the differences that had arisen between the Regency of Algiers and the United States, which we noticed some months ago, had reached London by the way of Brussells Our Consul is stated to have drawn up an account of the insult he had received, caused it to be signed by the several European Consuls, and embarked the next day for Mahon.

The account that Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, and some of his companions, had been set at liberty at the request of the Emperor of Russia, is contradicted.

Above 100 Greeks had arrived at Warsaw, where a subscription was opened for their relief.

The Persians are stated to be negociating a treaty of peace with Turkey.

The Russian Ambasador is said to have arrived at Paris.

Winter set in at St Petersburgh about the middle of November, and the frost was so severe, that the communication with Cronstadt was interrupted, and the great bridge over the Neva removed.

Ireland is represented to be still in a disturbed state; dwelling houses plundered; corn burnt; and helpless females murdered

A steam vessel is about to be established, to ply regularly betweeen Portsmouth, in England, and Bilboa, in Spain, by means of which, excepting the winter season, a regular weekly communication may be kept up between Madrid and London, and the traveller pass from one country to the other in the short space of four days. The distance by sea is stated to be no greater than between London and Edinburg, and with very little deviature from the direct line, the packet may touch at Guernsey and Brest.

The tread mill had been introduced into Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary.

The annual produce of grain throughout Great Britain is reckoned at fifty millions of quarters; out of those five and a half are paid in Tithes eight millions are expended in Seed; twenty-two millions remain to the Farmer, and thirteen millions for Market.

It was in contemplation to build a new Palance, in Hyde Park, for the King of England.

The son of a ship-broker of eminence, in London, who had been left a fortune of £29,000 sterling, by his father, lately failed in consequence of a speculation in butter, to the extent of £130,000.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada assembled at Quebec, on the 10th of January instant and the session was opened by a speech from his Excellency the Governor General, the Earl of Dalhouse. The principal subjects to which the attention of the Parliament is called, are, the projected union of the Provinces, and the finances of the government — "No bill, says the Governor, of appropriation having passed the last session to enable me to meet the expenses of the civil government, you must be aware of the difficulties and embarrassments thereby thrown upon me. I have endeavored as much as I could to avert the great inconveniences to the public, which I stated in my message to you of the 6th of February last, by paying up the usual established expenses for the half year then current, but I have not felt myself justified in doing so beyond that period, and there consequently remains a very considerable arrear due to several of the public servants" Again, His Excellency says, "I am convinced that every member of this Legislature must regret that the progress of the public interests for some years past, has been so materially interrupted. I will not therefore, on this occasion dwell upon past events; the remedy lies in your hands and to you I leave it with my most earnest recommendation, that you will seriously consider the incalculable injuries, which have been, and must continue to be accumulated on the Province while the executive Branch of the Constitution remains disabled from exercising its just and legitimate and most useful powers."

N York Spectator.

Domestic.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 21.

Insolvent Debtors to the United States. —A question of considerable interest, especially to insolvent debtors to the United States, as well as to the Marshals of the different districts in the Union, has lately been argued and decided in the United States District Court for this district. The case has been stated to us as follows. A citizen of this city, who owed the government about sixty thousand dollars, became insolvent was sued, and imprisoned on an execution. He obtained a discharge from the Secretary of the Treasury, which released his body from imprisonment on payment of costs. When the costs were to be paid, the Marshal charged the same fees as though the execution had actually been levied on property, the property sold and money paid over to the government. The sum demanded by the Marshal was between seven and eight hundred dollars. A motion was made in the District Court for the release of the prisoner; and the question of the legality of the Marshal's fees, argued at great length by I. Wells and C. G. Haines Esqs. for the prisoner; and by T. A. Emmet and J. O. Hoffman, Esqs. for the Marshal. The counsel for the prisoner contended, among other things, that no law of Congress allowed the charge, and that no law of Congress put the Marshals under the statutes of this state. On the other hand, the counsel for the Marshal contended, that the Marshals of the different districts stood on the grounds as the Sheriffs of the different States; and as the Sheriffs of N. York were entitled to such fees or costs as the Marshal claimed, that the motion must be denied His Honor Judge Van Ness took time for his opinion, and the prisoner in the meantime was discharged by consent to abide the decision of the Court. The decision has been made in behalf of the Marshal, and we understand that Judge Van Ness is preparing an elaborate opinion upon the subject.—*Spectator.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The President and Directors of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky brought a suit in the Adair Circuit against Benjamin Lampton and others, on a note for money loaned at the Branch at Greensburg.

The defendants by their attorneys pled as follows. "That the writing sued on was illegal and void; for they aver that the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky at their Branch at Greensburg loaned the defendant Bank paper, or notes of the said Bank signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier of said Bank of the Commonwealth, payable on demand, and which Bank paper or notes were issued and loaned by said Bank by the authority and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the state of Kentucky, entitled "an act to establish the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky;" and which notes or Bank paper were transferred by delivery, and were bottomed upon the credit, loaned for the benefit, and issued in behalf of the State of Kentucky, and were bills of credit within the meaning and prohibition of the constitution of the U. S. of America, article 1, section 10, forbidaing the emission of bills of credit by any state in the Union; and in consideration of, said illegal loan of said illegal Bank paper, the defendant executed his note with security then to the plaintiff, for the amount according to the denomination of said illegal Bank paper; and said note executed by him as aforesaid, became due, and the defendant paid the call made thereon and the interest also, and executed the note in the petition set forth for the balance still unpaid of said illegal Bank paper as a renewal note, and in substitution and satisfaction of the first note aforesaid and for no other consideration."

The plaintiffs filed a demurrer to the plea, and Judge Tompkins sustained the demurrer, and gave judgment for the amount of the note.

The defendants prayed an appeal and at the present term of the Court of Appeals, the cause was heard, and the judgment of the court below affirmed—*Lex Pub. Adv.*

MILITARY AGRICULTURALISTS.

It appears by orders issued by Gen. Gaines in his late tour of inspection that ample evidence has been given of the practicability of uniting upon an extensive scale, the valuable operations of agriculture with the primary duties incident to a peace establishment —After these experiments are well under way, the troops need have no other pay than the product of their labor.

"The buildings (at Fort Atkinson, Council Bluffs) constructed by the troops consist of four blocks of hewed logs, barracks comprehending eighty eight rooms, with shingle roof, plank floor, and a brick chimney to each, with a stone house magazine, the best kind of wooden store houses, of ample size, for the Quarter master and Subsistence Departments, together with a saw mill capable of sawing 1500 feet of plank per day, and a grist mill that will grind 150 bushels per day.

"The land now in cultivation here estimated at 506 acres of which 410 acres are in corn —49 acres in potatoes—7 acres in turnips, and 40 acres in gardens, all of which exhibit an excellent crop'

"The quantity of corn fit for use, and which will be housed in the ensuing month, is estimated at 20,500 bushels—the quantity of potatoes at 6,250 bushels—and the quantity of excellent hay, already secured, is not less than two hundred and fifty tons.

"The productions of the gardens, consisting of cabbages, onions, beets, radishes, parsnips carrots &c. are deemed to be sufficient at least for 1200 men during the next six months. This abundant crop has, occasionally, during the season of cultivation, required the attention of from sixty to eighty men, who have likewise paid sufficient attention to company and bottalion drill, to have rendered themselves equal, in the knowledge of military duty, to the men of other crops not thus emplyed in cultivation."

Washington, Jan. 28.

The following Appointments have been made by the President of the United States, with the advise and consent of the Senate, viz:

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of MEXICO.

JOHN MASON, Jun. to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

CÆSAR A RODNEY, of Delaware, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

John M. Forbes, to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

Richard C. Anderson, of Ky. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Colombia.

C. S. Todd to be Secretary of Legation to the same Government.

Heman Allen, of Vermont, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of Chili.

J. P. Kennedy, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation to the same. *Nat. Int.*

Norfolk, February 1

AWFUL CALAMITY!!

In the many sad disasters to our town, which, as publick journalists, it has become our melancholy office to record within the last seven years, there is none which, from its destruction to human life and other personal injury, has made so heavy a requisition on our sympathy, as the events of yesterday morning.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock A. M. the cry of FIRE! roused us from our slumbers, and upon approaching the front windows of our office, we discovered the house occupied by Messrs. Allyn & Talbott, as a variety store, within a hundred yards of us, wrapped in flames; and scarcely had we reached the scene of horror, than the whole establishment of these industrious and worthy citizens, extending through from Market-square to Main street, was reduced to a heap of ruins—and the adjoining Dry Goods store of Messrs. Sautejau & Brette, at the corner of Market-square and Main street, and the Grocery of Mr. Pascal Schissano, on Main street, were on fire, in nearly every story. Eager inquiries were now made for Mr. Benjamin W. Talbott, who usually slept in the third story of the store on Main street; and it being known that he had retired to bed at his accustomed hour the most painful apprehensions were expressed by his numerons friends present, that he had perished in the flames. The sequel to this tragic occurrence, has but too awfully realised these apprehensions: Last evening, about sunset, the imangled remains of this estimable young man, whose character, in all its traits,

the best of us might emulate, were dug out from the ruins of his late establishment, and will be interred with military honors, (agreeably to notice,) on Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock. Mr. Talbott was in his 23d year—a native of Baltimore county, (Md) where his mother and a sister now reside.

But to our mournful narrative—from the moment that the house of Messrs. Allyn & Talbott fell in, hopes were entertained that the fury of the flames would have been stifled by the large fire-proof dwelling of Mr. George McIntosh, occupied by himself above, and below by Merchants, and Mr. Andrew Smith, as a Shoe Store: but the fire making rapid progress in the rear, and the hose of the Franklin company being insufficient to admit of its introduction into the upper story, these hopes soon proved delusive; and after the most indefatigable efforts, it was found indispensable to blow it up, in order to save the adjoining range of stores and dwellings. This duty being very adroitly performed, and a powerful volume of water poured upon the ruins from the Franklin Engine, arrested its career on Market square, while the zealous exertions of the Union company checked its advance on Main-st. beyond the building, in Colonel Wright's row, occupied by Mr. Schissano, which was entirely consumed, with much of its contents.

The Book Stores of Mr. Bonsal and Mr. Hall, were several times set on fire, from the flakes wafted across the square, but by the timely efforts of the Union Company, they were saved from any serious injury.

By 6 o'clock the fire was completely gotten under, when the sudden fall of one of the chimnies added several melancholy incidents to the awful groupe which we have sketched above. By this occurence a man by the name of John Barrett, a carpenter, (from the Eastern Branch,) was instantly killed, Mr. Benj. E. Payne, of this town, had his left leg broken, and was otherwise severely injured. The following young gentlemen were also much wounded, some of them dangerously, viz: Henry, son of Mrs. Stone, skull fractured and badly bruised; James, son of Mrs. White, on Wide-Water-street, collar bone broken; Harvey, second son of Mr. John Palmer, much bruised; Robert, son of Mr. Robert Sorter, do; and John, the son of Mrs. Haynes do.

As to the origin of the fire, there are various conjectures—among which, it is mentioned, that some mats, which had been used by Messrs. Allen and Talbott, for straining oil, were thrown under the grate, where they became ignited by the heat—although Mr. A. is satisfied that he entirely extinguished the fire before he left the counting room.

Mr. Dunston, one of the watchmen of the Bank of Virginia, states, that about 3 o'clock he discovered a large volume of smoke issuing from a chimney, near the premises as he supposed, and believed it at first to be from a neighbouring bake-house; but observing that the smoke was emitted in irregular puffs, and approaching nearer to it, he ascertained that it proceeded from the store chimney of Messrs. Allyn & Talbott, and when he arrived at the door he found the counting room on fire, and a quantity of smoke bursting through the up stairs windows. He immediately knocked at the door with considerable violence, which alarmed the neighbours—when he gave the cry of fire, at which time two of the town watchmen came up, he returned to the Bank.

We have not yet been able to ascertain the losses of individuals or the aggregate amount. Some of those who have suffered are partially insured, but Messrs. Allyn & Talbot having nothing insured, their loss is very heavy. As most of the stores on the west side of the Square were emptied of their contents; they will doubtless, all sustain more or less loss from the miscarrage of goods, & other casualties.

The books of accounts, and all the valuable papers of Messrs. Allyn and Talbot were totally destroyed.—*Beacon.*

J. R Poinsett, and William Crafts Esqrs are candidates for Congress from the Election District of Charleston.

THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6, 1823

The Petersburg Report.—We learn by Petersburg papers of the 28th ult. that *some* of the citizens of that place lately held an adjourned meeting, on purpose to receive the report of the Committee which was appointed at a former meeting to take into consideration the depreciated state of North Carolina Bank paper. We copy this report below, that our readers may duly estimate the *friendly* intention manifested in behalf of the *suffering interests* of North Carolina. Aware of the backwardness of our own Legislature to do justice to the subject, our mercantile brethren of Petersburg seem kindly determined to enlist the Legislature of Virginia in the cause; and by such aid, at once benefit themselves and the citizens of this state; and moreover, soundly coerce the contumacious Stockholders of the North Carolina Banks, into measures of a less selfish policy. But hear the Committee—

The Committee appointed at a Meeting of some of the Citizens of Petersburg, to take into consideration the subject of the Depreciated Currency which circulates in the said town, beg leave to

REPORT:—

That the chief circulating medium in this place and the Southern counties, consists of Notes of the several Banks of North Carolina, which are at present at a discount of about 7 per cent. These Notes have obtained an almost exclusive circulation in this portion of the state. The amount which the Banks of N. C. have thrown into circulation; their refusal to redeem them during the period when every other banking institution was compelled to call in its notes; and the trade and commerce which is carried on between that state and this town, are among the chief causes which have given to these Notes a circulation so unusual in this part of the state

The Merchants of Petersburg, from an apprehension that the trade of North Carolina would be impaired if the Bank notes of that state were rejected by them in payment for merchandize, have made great exertions and sacrifices to sustain their credit—they have been universally received by them for goods, and generally paid away for produce. The consequence has invariably been injurious to every person who has had any concern with them, except brokers

The Committee have no idea that the trade with that state will be at all impaired, by a refusal to take their depreciated notes. We purchase fully as much from N. Carolina as we sell. If we refuse to take their notes for goods, the planters and farmers will refuse to receive them for their produce. The trade, therefore, will continue; but will be conducted by a sound instead of an unsound currency.

The committee have no hope that the Banks of N. C. will ever pay specie for their notes, while so large an amount of them can be circulated in Virginia. It appears to be the boast of those institutions, that they make larger dividends than any other banks in the U. States; & they are perfectly regardless of the moral obligation to fulfil the promises which their notes contain. In private life, an individual who should boast of the gains of his business, or who should make profits at all, while he openly refused to pay his just debts, should be denounced by all honest men. The state of Virginia has shown her decided disapprobation of such a course by compelling *her* Banks notwithstanding her deep stake in their prosperity, to pay specie for their notes. It is painful to witness views and feelings, of a character so opposite, prevailing in the legislative councils of our sister state; but we have recently seen a proposition of a respectable committee to require their banks to pay specie for their notes, defeated by a large majority in that body. We have seen them refuse to enquire into an allegation, made by the same committee, and well known by some of us to be true; that these banks not only refuse to pay specie themselves, but that they require of persons to whom their own depreciated notes are lent, to return the amount in funds equivalent to specie, thus exacting a premium of 4 or 5 per cent. in addition to legal interest for their loans. We have seen this mortifying result in despite of the able and independent exertions of one of her most distinguished Patriots and Statesmen,* to coerce the Banks of North Carolina, to act fairly & justly towards the community, and to sustain the high character of that respectable state. With this result before them surely the Legislature of Virginia, which has made such efforts and sacrifices, to protect her citizens from the mischiefs of an unsound currency from our own Banks, will not hesitate to prohibit it from abroad. Difficulties may arise in obtaining the proofs which may be requisite in prosecutions under such a statute as will be recommended—But it may be safely declared that whenever the notes of any bank shall be at a current discount of 5 per cent. or more below the nominal value thereof, it shall be sufficient evidence of the fact, that the Banks from which they issue does not pay specie; and that in all cases, proof of some given number of refusals, by any Bank within a limited time, to pay specie for its notes, should be also sufficient evidence of the same fact; leaving to the party prosecuted the right to adduce opposing testimony. A proviso too, that every person who may have received such notes, shall have a speedy remedy against the person who may have paid them, for a penalty of from 10 to 20 per cent. on the amount so paid, would have a salutary effect. But these are considerations for the Legislature rather than for the Citizens of Petersburg.

Fearing that no scheme which for its success depends upon the co-operation of so many persons as must necessarily be concerned in this subject, can never be carried into effect; the committee have determined to recommend that an application be made to the Legislature alone for relief: and they therefore respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That our Delegate in the General Assembly, be requested to use his best exertions to obtain the passage of an act, prohibiting the circulation, in this state, of the notes or bills of any Banking Institution, whether chartered or not, unless such Institution shall regularly pay its notes or bills in specie when demanded.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this town, and that the Chairman and Secretary send a copy to A. B. Spooner, Esq. our Delegate to the General Assembly.

BELFIELD STARK, Chmn.

E. A. Bessel, Sec'ry.

That such are the sentiments *of some* of the citizens of Petersburg, we have no reason to doubt; but we are by no means disposed to admit that this is a fair exhibit of the views and feelings of the entire mercantile community, in relation to the subject it embraces. Notwithstanding the imposing manner it has been brought before the public, the measure it recommends, plainly indicates its origin to have been other than *mercantile*. Were we to judge from its several features, we should be inclined to locate the scene of its concoction at the bureau of a Virginia Bank Director, or within the precincts of a Broker's office, rather than at the desk of a merchants's counting room. It is however of little moment from what source it proceeds, as the Legislature of Virginia, even should it find its way to their councils, will never interfere in the manner it proposes. The immense importance of the North Carolina trade, to the town of Petersburg, is perfectly understood; and the adoption of such a measure, would, at once, strike at its very existence. If the fact was correct, as stated by the Committee that Petersburg buys fully as much as she sells to the people of this state, it appears to us, the result would then be very different; but it is notorious that the balance of trade is now, and has ever been, largely against North Carolina. Were the notes of our Banks to be rigidly prohibited in the Petersburg market advantages would certainly be experienced not however by the Merchants of Petersburg or the citizens of Virginia at large, but altogether by the Stockholders of their Banks. The lucrative traffic of our northern counties would immediately find another mart; & the current of an advantageous trade be forever diverted from its *ancient* channels, to the certain benefit of North Carolina, and the serious injury of her sister state.

We are not at present disposed, nor do we believe it necessary, to enter into a lengthened argument in support of these positions. Indeed, we felt considerable reluctance to notice the subject in any shape, because we conceive its serious examination at this particular juncture, would be productive of no beneficial consequence. Those individuals who take an active part in the Petersburg proceedings, evidently evince a determined hostility to our Banking institutions; and were we to make a friendly tender of our mediatorship, we might chance to hurt where we wished to heal.

New Publication.—It is with pleasure we observe that a new system of Elementary Geometry, by Dr. Caldwell, President of the University of this State, has been lately published in the city of Philadelphia. While the rapid improvements of our country in Agriculture and Manufactures, are noticed with unfeigned satisfaction, it is with more elevated feelings we should hail the productions of native genius and learning. Knowledge is the sure precursor of general amelioration; and the work of Dr. Caldwell is eminently calculated to facilitate the attainment of that particular science of which it treats. The system it details, is now successfully taught in our University; & if generally adopted in other institutions, we should think it would entirely supercede the laborious methods at present in practice, and considerably shorten the path to a correct acquaintance with the study of Mathematics.

We understand, several copies of the work are now at the Books Store, in this place.

Fire at Norfolk—Early on Friday morning last, a destructive and calamitous fire broke out in Main-street, Norfolk which consumed much valuable property, before it was completely subdued. Four houses were entirely destroyed, and we regret to add, that two of the citizens, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Barrett, lost their lives in consequence. We refer our readers for particulars, to another part of our columns.

Wilmington, Feb. 1.

The 27th ult. was the day appointed for the meeting of the Board of Internal Improvements, in this place, to take into consideration the subject of the improvement of the River below the town. From the importance of the object, and the great advantages that must result not only in this section of the state, but thro'out its extent, it was expected that every member of the Board (General Stokes, our Senator in Congress, excepted) would have attended—however, only His Excellency Gabriel Holmes, Major John Owen, the Honorable Duncan Cameron, and Mr. Turner of the Board, Mr. Gales, its Secretary, and Mr. Fulton, the State Engineer were present. The gentlemen, together with the committee appointed by the town meeting, noticed in our last, went down the river in the steam boat Henrietta, as far as Smithville; and on their passage examined the Flats & the places of contemplated improvements according to the plan of Mr. Fulton. We are happy to state, that the members of the Board perfectly coincided with the plan of the Engineer; and had not the least hesitation in giving it as their opinion that the object was not only practicable, but that the law passed at the last session of the Legislature was not only adequate, but liberal in its provisions.

It was much to be regretted that a sufficient number of the Board did not attend to form a quorum. We, however, understand that another meeting will speedily be called. The interest of the state requires, most imperiously, a regular attendance; and from the character of the gentlemen who compose the board, these expectations we presume will not be frustrated.

On the arrival of the Governor at Smithville, he received the customary salute from the Garrison at Fort Johnston, under the command of Capt. Spotts; who, with his usual politeness, paid every attention to his Excellency and the gentlemen that accompanied him. On the next morning the boat returned to town, and the different members of the board proceeded to their respective homes.—*Recorder.*

Raleigh, January 31.

The Supreme Court is still in session, but is expected to adjourn in a few days. The following young gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of law, in addition to those mentioned a few weeks since, viz James Treadwell and Thomas M. Blount, both of Edenton. The former obtained a Superior, the latter a County Court license.—*Register.*

Postscript.

Report upon Report.—We have this moment received from the Post-Office, the Petersburg papers of Tuesday, and have just time to notice, that the subject of our depreciated currency is in a fair way of being canvassed before the Va. Legislature. The joint committee of both Houses, appointed to examine into the state of certain of the Virginia Banks, conclude their report by the following resolution, which was agreed to by the House of Delegates, and a bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Resolved, That it is expedient to pass a law prohibiting the circulation in this Commonwealth of the notes or bills of any banking institution, unless such institution shall regularly pay its notes or bills in specie.

This chimes well and timeously with the sentiments of the Petersburg report; but nevertheless we cannot help thinking that these notable reports, like the *report* of a Fourth of July gun, will end in sound and smoke. Our paper is just going to press which constrains us to leave the subject at present. We must say, however, that the meeting of the citizens of this place, alluded to by the Republican, has not, so far as we know, even been contemplated.

MARRIED,

In Granville, on the 5th inst. Mr. Wm. Bullock, to Miss Mary Hunt.

On the 23d inst. Mr. William Hamlin, of Halifax county, to Miss Emeline E. Alston, of Chatham county

In Robeson county, on Thursday the 30th ult. Mr. *William Jonesseeon*, to Miss *Minny MacSwain*, daughter to Alexander Macswain, Esq.

[COMMUNICATED.]

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, on the morning of Saturday the 1st inst. Mr. *William Warden*, merchant of this place, at an advanced age. Mr. Warden was a native of Scotland, and came to this country at an early period of life. For several years past he was a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian church in this place; and he dignified his office by a life corresponding with the profession which he had made. In private life, his deportment was amiable; and the duties that from time to time devolved on him in a public capacity, he discharged with credit to himself, and with usefulness to society. His last illness, which, in some of its stages was attended with much suffering, he bore with the fortitude and resignation of an established christian; the last three days of his life, were chiefly spent in devotional exercises in sweet meditations on the tender mercies of God, and the comforts derived from the invitations, declarations and promises contained in God's word; and in reciting many of these precious promises in the beautiful language of the Sacred Oracles: and, when he perceived his dissolution approaching, he expressed with a countenance beaming with serenity, his comfortable conviction, that to him, Christ had taken away the sting of death; and that in a little time, he would be happy with his Redeemer, in "*a house not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, whose builder and maker is God.*" In a word, those who thoroughly knew Mr. Warden, will not think that it is asserting too much to say, that in his death, the community have lost a valuable citizen; the church, an useful and examplary officer and member; those who were in the habit of frequent social intercourse with him, a sincere friend, and a kind and obliging neighbor; and his bereaved widow and orphan children, a most kind, affectionate and tender husband and father. Among his co-temporaries, few more lived more beloved, and few died more lamented.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, in the vicinity of this place, after a lingering illness, Mr. *Thomas Evans*, a young gentleman possessed of amiable qualities, and who enjoyed the general respect and esteem of the community.

In Windsor, Bertie county, Col. Thomas Brickell, a Member of our last Legislature.

At his seat near Salisbury, on Monday the 20th ult. Francis Locke, esq. aged 54 years. The important public trusts confided to him at various times during a long life, sufficiently test the confidence replaced in him by his fellow citizens; and no man, perhaps, enjoyed a greater popularity, and more deservedly, than he. At the time of his death, he was President of the Branch of the State Bank in this place, to which office he was appointed in the place of the late Archibald Henderson, Esq.

On Tuesday evening last, while attending Divine Service in Dr. Laurie's Church, Col. Thomas Bowie, of Bladensburg

Nat. Int

On the 19th ult. in Elizabeth City, Pasquotank county, after a lingering illness, with a pulmonary complaint, Mr. Edward Dean Disdale, merchant, he was a native of Massachusetts, but for many years a respectable resident of that town.

**Governor Branch, lately elected a Senator in the Congress of the U. States.*

New Advertisements.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee having engaged the services of Doct. Davis, give notice, that the School is now open for the reception of students in the Classical Department.

By Order,

GEO. M'NEILL, *Sec*

February 5. 1823 36 2w

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the *United Female Benevolent Society of North Carolina*, will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Monday the 10th inst at 3 o'clock, P. M.—A punctual attendance of the members is earnestly solicited; and other ladies feeling an interest in the success of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend.

February 6, 1823. 36 1w

Likenesses at $2.

M. E. MYNARTS,

HAS concluded to stay a little longer, and invites those that wish to avail themselves of a good opportunity, to call on him soon.

A few of his Specimens on Canvass, Ivory and Paper, are exhibited at Mr. Wilcox's shop on Hay-street.

Likenesses on Paper taken at $2.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence by enquiring at the Mansion Hotel.

February 6 1223 36 f

Fayetteville Mould

CANDLES

AND

BAR SOAP,

By the Box, for sale by

Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

Agent for the Manufacturers.

Februar 6, 1823. 36 2w

State of North Carolina

MONTGOMERY COUNTY,

COURT OF EQUITY,

Fall Term, 1822

Alfred Randle vs. Parham Kirk, & others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Hodges and Tempy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette that the said James Hodges and Tempy his Wife, appear at our next Superior Court of Law and Equity, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in the Town of Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise Judgement Pro. Confesso will be taken as to them, and the cause heard exparte.

JNO CHRISTIAN, C. M. E.

February 6. 1823. 36 6w

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 20th inst. will be sold by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of at private sale) at 12 o'clock at the State-House, the

House and Lot,

now occupied by Mr. Hadlock, situated on the north side of Hay-street. The situation as a place of business, is second to none in Fayetteville. Further description is considered unnecessary. The terms of payment will be for accommodation notes at sixty days, to be approved by the Bank United States in this place, who will retain the right to require the same security on the property which they now hold.

J. H. FRINK, & Co.

February 5, 1823. 36:2wp.

For Liverpool, England,

THE staunch burthensome and well found Brig SAMOSET, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, of 256 tons; and can load at the wharves at Wilmington.—Should 4 or 500 bales of Cotton be offered immediately, this vessel can be dispatched within sixteen days, as the subscribers are prepared to put in, on account of the owners her heavy freight. For terms, apply to

EDW'D WINSLOW,

Wilmington, or

J. LEVY & Co.

Fayetteville.

February 5, 1823. 35:3w.

CHERAW,

SOUTH CAROLINA.

about 500 Lots in the Town of Cheraw, including all those valuable lots on the River Bank together with 1000 acres of wood land in the vicinity of the Town, will positively be sold at Public Auction in April next, the sales will commence on the first Monday of the month, and will continue for three days or until all the above property is sold.

Terms as follows;

On all sums less than $500, a credit of twelve months, on all sums exceeding $500, and less than $2000, a credit of one and two years, payable in equal annual installments, on all sums exceeding $2000, a credit of one two and three years, payable in the same manner. Interest from the date of the purchase, the purchaser paying at the time of sale 10 per cent on the amount of his contracts and giving a mortgage of the property with personal security if required.

It is thought superfluous to dwell on the rise, the present importance and future prospect of Cheraw: as it has now assumed that rank in the commercial world which renders such detail unnecessary, but for the information of those who may live at a distance, and whose Mercantile connection with this section of country may not have led them to a knowledge of the consequence and resources of this place, we subjoin the following facts: In the year 1818, Cheraw (then Chatham,) contained a Store three or four dwelling houses, and thirty or forty inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1820, and now contain an elegant Academy, a Printing Establisment from which issues a weekly paper, four houses of Entertainment thirty Stores, a considerable number of dwelling Houses and at least 1000 inhabitants two large Steam Boats and a variety of small craft are employed in navigating the river, one Steam Boat plies directly between Charleston, and the other between Georgetown and Cheraw each boat carries from 6 0 to 800 bales of cotton a trip, the Steam Boat Pee Dee has performed the entire trip from Cheraw to Georgetown and back in four days. During the last season about 14,000 bales of cotton were sent from this place, and during this season it is computed from the present purchases that 2,000 at least will be sent to market with variety of other produce. The resources of Cheraw from the back country, are not inferior to that of any inland Town between Richmond (Vir.) and Augusta (Geo.) Arrangements have been made to throw a bridge over the River, and the Mail Routes have been so altered as to accommodate the place. The site of the Town is elevated, airy and commanding.

JOHN TAYLOR Jr.

JAMES COIT,

Agents for the Chatham Town Company

Writing Paper, School Books, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

80 Reams of Writing Paper, consisting of Medium, Demy, Foolscap and Letter, at different prices.

Also, Wrapping Paper,

large and small sizes, and Press Papers for Bonnets:

Likewise a large assortment of

BLANK BOOKS,

consisting of Legers, Journals, Day Books, Invoice Books, Record Books, Receipt Books, Memorandum, Cyphering and Copy Books, &c. &c.

An extensive assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS

composing almost every kind used in this part of the country;

Together with a general collection

Of Standard Works,

in the various departments of Literature and science, all of which he will sell low for cash.

JAMES HADLOCK.

February 5, 1823 36:2w

For sale as above,

A COMPENDIOUS SYSTEM OF

Elementary Geometry,

By Joseph Caldwell, D. D. just published.

Poetry.

GREECE.

From the Second Canto of Childe Harold.

Fair Greece! sad relic of departed worth!
Immortal, though no more; though fallen, great!
Who now shall lead thy scattered children forth,
And long accustomed bondage uncreate?
Not such thy sons who whilome did await,
The hopeless warriors of a willing doom,
In bleak Thermopylæ's sepulchral strait
Oh! who that gallant spirit shall resume,
Leap from Eurotas' banks, and call thee from the tomb?

Spirit of freedom! when on Phyle's brow
Thou sat'st with Thrasybulus and his train,
Couldst thou forebode the dismal hour which now
Dims the green beauties of thine Attic plain?
Not thirty tyrants now enforce the chain,
But every carle can lord it o'er thy land;
Nor rise thy sons, but idly rail in vain,
Trembling beneath the scourge of Turkish hand,
From birth till death enslaved; in word, in deed unmanned.

In all save form alone, how changed! and who
That marks the fire still sparkling in each eye,
Who but would deem their bosoms burned anew
With thy unquenched beam, lost Liberty!
And many dream withal the hour is nigh
That gives them back their fathers' heritage:
For foreign arms and aid they fondly sigh,
Nor solely dare encounter hostile rage,
Or tear their name defiled from Slavery's mournful page.

Hereditary bondsmen! know ye not
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?
By their right arms the conquest must be wrought?
Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? no!
True, they may lay your proud despoilers low,
But not for you will Freedom's Altars flame.
Shades of the Helots! triumph o'er your foe!
Greece! change thy lords, thy state is still the same;
Thy glorious day is o'er, but not thy years of shame.

The city won for Allah from the Giaour,
The Giaour from Othman's race again may wrest;
And the Serai's impenetrable tower
Receive the fiery Frank, her former guest;
On Wahab's rebel brood who dared divest
The prophet's tomb of all its pious spoil,
May wind their path of blood along the West;
But ne'er will freedom seek this fated soil,
But slave succeed to slave through years of endless toil.

Miscellaneous.

School Sytsems of Massachusetts and Connecticut

The State of Massachusetts is divided into large counties, which are subdivided into townships of various dimensions. The townships are also divided into School Districts, the size of which depends on the denseness of the population. Each township is for many purposes a little republic within itself, possessing many of the powers of self government. Among those powers, one of the most important is, that of raising money, by an *ad volorem* tax, for the support of schools. It is exercised by the legal voters of the township, assembled in town meeting. Each man has a right to propose the sum which to him may seem expedient; the vote is taken upon the highest first, and so on, until some particular sum obtains the assent of a majority. The amount so voted is assessed upon the property of the township, and collected like other taxes. It is apportioned among the several school districts, in proportion to the number of children to be educated in each, and paid over to the Trustee of the district. He is an officer chosen by the people of each district, in public meeting at their school house, and it his duty to receive the money, hire teachers, and superintend all the details of the school. The sum expended in each district, varies according to the wealth and liberality of the township, or the number of children in the district; but there is no spot, throughout the State, from which a school is not accessible from six weeks to four months in the winter season, and from two to five months in the summer season.

The winter schools are taught by men, and are attended by boys and girls of all ages, from infancy to mature age. The summer schools are taught by ladies, and attended by girls and young children of both sexes. In the winter schools, are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar Geography; in the summer schools, generally, reading and writing. The wages of a winter teacher, are from twelve to twenty five dollars per month, according to the wealth of the district and the reputation of the teacher; but the average price is about eighteen dollars, together with their board.—The summer teachers receive about nine or ten dollars, per month, together with their board. This system is admirable for its simplicity, its cheapness, and its efficacy. It has no complicated machinery to embarras its operations; its cost is not two dollars per scholar for six months' tuition; and it reaches and blesses with at least the most useful parts of knowledge, every child in the community, rich or poor.

Connecticut presents us with another system of Free Schools, founded on different principles, but equally efficient and extensive.—That State has a School Fund, amounting to about $1,600 000, the interest of which is annually applied to the support of common schools. To this sum is added an amount equal to two dollars on every one thousand dollars of the lists of taxable property throughout the State drawn from the public treasury. The State is divided into School Societies, which include the inhabitants living within the limits of the ecclesiastical societies or parishes. These Societies have power to appoint a Committee, Treasurer and Clerk; to lay taxes on themselves, by a majority of votes, for the purpose of building and repairing schools. They also have power to establish School Districts within their respective limits, and appoint one individual as a committee in each district, whose business it is to employ an Instructor, and manage the concerns of the district.—The districts also have the power to choose a Clerk and Treasurer, and to tax themselves for the purpose of building or repairing their school-house, and furnishing it with the necessary appendages and furniture. They have also power to appoint the necessary officers for managing their affairs, makes rules relative to the school house, &c. and enforce their observance, by excluding from school the children of those who refuse compliance with them.—Visitors or Overseers of School Societies, to visit the schools at least twice during each term, and examine into the progress which the scholars have made in the several branches of learning. No persons is permitted to teach school within the Society, unless he first obtain a certificate of qualification from the Visiters. Each Society has the power, by a vote of the majority, to establish a school of a higher order, the object of which is to instruct the youth of the Society in English grammar, composition, geography and the learned languages. The school money is distributed among the several School Societies and Districts, in proportion to the number of persons residing within each, between the ages of four and sixteen years. To ascertain this number, the committee of each district annually makes return to committee of the Society of the names of all such persons; and the aggregate amount being returned to the Comptroller, an officer similar to our Auditor a issues an order on the treasury for a due proportion of the public money, which is drawn by the Committee of the Society and paid over to its Treasurer. The money so drawn is paid exclusisively towards the wages and board of teachers. If the school money received by each district is not sufficient to pay the teacher and his board, the balance is assessed upon those who have sent their children to school, in proportion to the number of days each scholar as attended; or, in case that cannot be ascertained, proportion to the number of children sent by each. Thus, by the interest of the School Fund, by a state tax of two dollars on the one thousand, by a voluntary tax laid by the school societies on themselves, and, in case all these sources, be not sufficient, by an assesment upon the parents of children sent to school, are raised, the moneys which support a general system of Common Schools throughout the State of Connecticut. Though more complicated in its machinery, its effects are known to be not less beneficial or extensive than those of the more simple system of Massachusetts. The Connecticut system originated more than 150 years ago, and having undergone a variety of modifications, has become an example for other States and the admiration of the Union.

EDUCATION.

Letter of Mr. Madison, addressed to the Chairman of the School Committee of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Montpelier, Aug. 4. 1822.

DEAR SIR,—I received some days ago, your letter of June 20th, and the printed circular to which it refers.

The liberal appropriations made by the legislature of Kentucky, for a general system of education, cannot be too much applauded. A popular government without popular information, or the means of a quiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will ever govern ignorance; and a people who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.

I have always felt a more than ordinary interest in the destinies of Kentucky. Among her earliest settlers were some of my particular friends and neighbors; and I was myself among the foremost advocates for submitting to the will of the District, the question and the time of its becoming a separate member of the American family. Its rapid growth and signal prosperity in this character have afforded me much pleasure, which is not a little enhanced by the enlightened patriotism which is now providing for the State a plan of education embracing every class of citizens, and every grade and department of knowledge. No error is more certain than the one proceeding from a hasty and superficial view of the subject, that the establishment of Academies, Colleges and Universities, where a few only, and those not of the poorer classes, can obtain for their sons the advantage of superior education. It is thought to be unjust that all should be taxed for the benefit of a part, and that too the part least needing it. If provisions were not made, at the same time, for every part, the objection would be a natural one; but, besides the consideration, when the higher seminaries belong to a plan of general education, that it is better for the poorer classes to have the aid of the richer by a general tax on property than that every parent should provide at his own expense for the education of his children, it is certain that every class is interested in establishments which give to the human mind its highest improvements, and to every country its truest and most durable celebrity.

Learned institutions ought to be favorite objects which every free people. They throw that light over the public mind which is the best security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty. They are nurseries of skilful teachers, for the schools distributed throughout the community. They are themselves schools for the particular talents required for some of the public trusts, on the able execution of which the welfare of the people depends. They multiply the educated individuals from among whom the people may elect a due portion of their public agents of every description, more especially, of those who are to frame the laws, by the perspicuity, the consistency and the stability as well as by the just and equal spirit of which, the great social purposes are to be answered.

Without such institutions, the more costly of which can scarcely be provided by individual means, none but the few whose wealth enables them to support theirsons abroad, can give them the fullest education; and in proportion as this is done, the influence is monopolized, which superior information every where possesses. At cheaper and nearer seats of learning, parents with slender incoms may place their sons in a course of education putting them on a level with the sons of the richest; whilst those who are without property; or with but little, must be peculiarly interested in a system which unites with the more learned institutions, a provision for diffusing through the entire society, the education needed for the common purposes of life. A system comprising the learned institutions, may be still further recommended to the more indigent class of citizens, by such an arrangement as was reported to the general assembly of Virginia, in the year 1779, by a committee appointed to revise the laws, in order to adapt them to the genius of republican government. It made a part of a "bill for the more general diffusion of knowledge," that wherever a youth was ascertained to possess talents, meriting an education which his parents could not afford, he should be carried forward, at the public expense, from seminary to seminary, to the completion of his education, at the highest.

But why should it be necessary in this case to distinguish the society into classes according to their property?—When it is considered that the establishment and endowment of Academies, Colleges and Universities, are a provision not merely for the existing generation, but for succeeding ones also, that in governments like ours a constant rotation of property results from the free scope of industry and from the laws of inheritance, and when it is considered, moreover, how much of the exertions and privations of all are meant, not for themselves but for their posterity, there can be little ground for objections from any class, to plans of which every class must have its turn of benefits. The rich man, when contributing to a permanent plan for the education of the poor ought to reflect that he is providing for that of his own descendants; and the poor man, who concurs in a provision for those who are not poor, that at on distant day it may be enjoyed by descendants from himself. It does not require a long life to witness these vicissitudes of fortune.

It is among the happy peculiarities of our Union, that the States composing it derive from their relations to each other, and to the whole, a salutary emulation without the enmity involved in competitions among States, alien to each other. This emulation, we may perceive is not without its influence in several important respects; and in none ought it to be more felt, than in the merit of diffusing the light and the advantages of public instruction. In the example, therefore, which Kentucky is presenting, she not only consults her own welfare, but is giving an impulse to any of her sisters, who may be behind her in the noble career.

Throughout the civilized world, nations are courting the praise of fostering science and the useful arts; and are opening their eyes to the principles and the blessings of representative governments. The American people owe it to themselves, and to the cause of free government, to prove by their establishments for the advancement and diffusion of knowledge that their political institutions which are attracting observation from every quarter, and are respected as models by the new born State in our own hemisphere, are as favorable to the intellectual and moral improvement of man, as they are conformable to his individual & social rights. What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of Liberty and Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?

The committee of which your name is the first, have taken a very judicious course, in endeavouring to avail Kentucky of the experience of elder States in modifying her schools. I enclose extracts from the laws of Virginia on that subject; though I presume they will give little aid; the less, as they have as yet been imperfectly carried into execution. The States where such systems have been long in operation, will furnish much better answers to many of the enquiries stated in your Circular. But after all such is the diversity of local circumstances, particularly as the population varies in density and spareness, that the details suited to some, may be little so to others. As the population, however, is becoming less and less spare, and it may be well, in laying the foundation of a good system, to have a view to this progresive change, much attention seems due to examples in the Eastern States, where the people are most compact, and where there has been the longest, experience in plans of poular education.

I know not that I can offer, on the occasion, any suggestion not likely to occur to the committee. Were I to hazard one, it would be in favor of adding to reading, writing and arithmetic, to which the instruction of the poor is commonly limited, some knowledge of geography, such as can easily be conveyed by a globe and map, and a concise geographical grammar. And how easily and quickly might a general idea even be conveyed o the solar system by the aid of a planetarian of the cheapest construction. No information seems better calculated to expand the mind and gratify curiosity, than what would thus be imparted. This is especially the case with what relates to the globe we inhabit, the nations among which it is divided, and the characters and customs which distinguish them. An acquaintance with foreign countries in this mode has a kindred effect with that of seeing them as travellers; which never fails, in uncorrupted minds, to weaken local prejudices, and enlarge the sphere of benevolent feelings. A knowledge of the globe and its various inhabitants however slight, might moreover create a taste for books of travels and voyages; out of which might grow a general taste for history, an inexhaustible fund of entertainment and instruction. Any reading, not of a vicious species, must be a good substitute for the amusements too apt to fill up the leisure of the laboring classes.

I feel myself much obliged, sir, by your expressions of personal, kindness, and pray you to accept a return of my good wishes, with assurances of my great esteem and respect. JAMES MADISON.

Boston, Dec. 31

EXPLOSION OF POWDER.—An act of malice, of an unusual character in this city, and which might have been attended with the most serious consequences, was perpetrated by some person yet unknown, on the premises of a mulatto barber, named Howe who keeps a shop in Court-street, on Saturday evening last. While in the act of shaving Mr. Hart, (the Amateur Musician) a sudden explosion of gunpowder, which tore up the floor of the shop, burst out the windows and otherways damaged the building, caused Howe to cut the face of Mr. Hart so badly as to render necessary his immediate removal to a surgeon's where his wounds were dressed after the loss of much blood. The upper lip of Mr. Hart is cut so severely and in such a manner, as to render him incapable perhaps for several months of pursuing his occupation. No other person was injured by the explosion. In what manner the powder, which was apparently under the building, was exploded, is not ascertained, but is supposed to have been by the means of a slow match. *Patriot.*

Extraordinary effects of Galvanism.—The benefit to be derived from the application of the Galvanic principle to the human body under certain diseases, has long been doubted and even held in derision; but we have lately witnessed so powerful an effect from this kind of operation, that we have no hesitation in laying the same before our readers.—Many of the inhabitants of this town are aware that there is now residing in King street, a man named Foulds, who had for upwards of two years lost the use of his lower extremities, and was to be seen upon crutches, dragging his legs after him, at once an object exciting our greatest pity and commiseration.—This poor fellow had been favored with the most respectable medical advice, both in and out of an hospital, and was at length given up as incurable.—A benevolent and venerable Quaker, Mr. Frederick Smith (of Croydon, and of the Haymarket, London) happened to be visiting lately in this town, and hearing of the poor man's miserable situation, he, with that philanthropy which has long marked his character, was induced to attempt his relief. With feelings of pity he entered the poor man's abode, and by the persevering use of Galvanic Points (an instrument resembling Metallic Tractors) the patient sufferer was enabled in a short time to lay aside his crutches, and walk to church, to pour out his grateful praise to God for blessing the means thus made use of for restoring him to the use of his limbs.—*Maidstone Journal.*

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution has been the exclusive property of the Town of Fayetteville, who have placed the management of its concerns under the direction of a School Committee, selected by the Commissioners of the Town.

The School Committee give notice that the exercises of the Academy will commence on Monday next, the 6th instant. They have engaged the services of

Mr. & Mrs. Hamilton,

as teachers in the Female and English branch of the male School, and entertain the most sanguine expectations, that under their tuition the students will rapidly progress in their education. As soon as practicable, the committee will engage a gentleman of established reputation, to take charge of the Classical department, and as they are desirous of making this one of the cheapest so they wish to make it one of the most complete seminaries of learning in the state, where youth of either sex may acquire a suitable and accomplished education. while the greatest attention shall be paid to their morals and deportment.

The committee have determined upon the following division of the Academical year:—

1st. Quarter to commence on the 1st. Monday in January, and terminate on the last Friday in March.

2nd. Quarter to commence on the 1st. April, and end on the 20th June, when a public examination will be held: to be followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday after 4th July.

3rd. Quarter to commence on the Monday after the 4th July, and end on the last Friday in September.

4th. Quarter to commence on 1st. October and end on the 20th December, when a public examination will take place, followed by a vacation until 1st. Monday in the new year.

Books to be used in the School.

Latin and Greek.

1. Adams' Latin Grammar.
2. Corderius
3. Æsop's Fables, 25
4. Selectæ e Veteri
5. Viri Romæ
6. Mair's Introduction
7. Cæsar's Commentaries, 7 Books
8. Wettenhall's Greek Grammar
9. Ovidii Edisio Expurgata
10. Prosody
11. St. John's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek, (without the Latin Version.)
12. Virgil's Bucolics, and 6 Books of the Æneid.
13. Græca Minora to Lucian's Dialogues.

Books for a course of English Education.

Murray's Spelling Book and Selections for Reading,
Walkers Dictionary,
Murray's Grammar 18mo. for beginners,
Do. do. 8vo. for those advanced,
Morse's Universal Geography, abridged, one vol. 8vo. with an Atlas,
Carey's Atlas is recommended to be used by those who intend to prosecute their studies at the University of this State.
Eilworth's Arithmetic, (accommodated to the currency of the United States.)
Hutton's Mathematics,
Conversation on Chemistry.

Rates of Tuition.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

	Per Qr.
1. The Latin and Greek Languages. Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Geometry, Algebra, & Rhetoric,	8 00
2. English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps, Arithmetic Book-Keeping,	6 00
3 Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	3 50
4. Simple Rudiments.	3 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1. Drawing, Painting, Needle-Work, Moral Philosophy, Belles Letters. Astronomy, History, & Chemistry,	8 00
2. Geography, use of the Maps and Globes, Arithmetic, English Grammar	6
3. Reading, Writing, Geography, abridged, with Maps,	4
4. Simple Rudiments	3

A Tax of 25 cents per Quarter, for Fire Wood, Water, &c. will be required.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN A. CAMERON, Pres.
GEO. M'NEILL, Sec.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1823.

*** The Town Commissioners have appointed Mr. Hugh M'Laurin Treasurer of the School, to whom application must be made for Tickets of admission. 88 8t